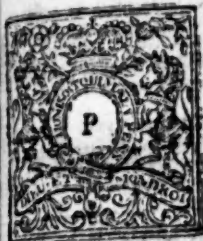


The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, MAY 28 1737.

No. 600.



APERS upon Publick Liberty, as it is a Subject interesting to all Men, deserve to be read by all, when they are written with good Sense and Impartiality. But when Liberty is cried up, only, or principally, out of Spite to particular Men, and to kindle the Rage of the Publick

against them, as if they were combined to pull it down, when there is no such Proof or Appearance, and when they have no desperate Guilt or Designs, which can portend any Harm at all to Liberty; that *Venerable Word* is abused, and its Meaning altogether perverted: And Papers of this Turn deserve as little Notice, or rather as much Reprehension, as a Sermon upon any particular Vice, preached in such a Style, and with such Innuendoes and Applications, as if the whole Congregation, or many of them, were guilty of it, though they were ever so innocent.

I HAVE heard of a Clergyman who preached for three Years constantly against Quakers, not that he had any Quakers in his Parish or Neighbourhood; but only because he had a Law-Suit with one of that Sect in a remote County, where he had another Living. For Thirty Years before the Law-Suit commenced, his Congregation had never heard of the Malignity and Terrors of Quakerism; but from the Moment a Quaker refused to pay him Tithes, Quakers grew Enemies to Christianity.

I HAVE known a Man, who, tho' he had possessed an Employment for many Years, without then feeling any Danger to Liberty from that Employment, yet, from the Time he lost it, talk as if no Man that had one, could be a Friend to his Country. After I had heard him an hundred Times maintain the Consistency of a Post with Patriotism, I have heard him as often assert that no Man who had a Place could be a Patriot. I am likewise apt to think that at both Times, and in both Assertions, he believed himself. For when Men argue from Passion, and from different Passions; or from Reason one Day, and from Passion the next, they must contradict themselves, and yet may be in earnest. I therefore do not wonder at such Men, thus hurried and master'd by their Passions, for changing their Style, and the Objects of their Aversion and Affections, as their Passions and Interest change (for Passion and Interest, generally, change together.) But I cannot help wondering at others, who suffer nothing from the Change, for being heated and growing outrageous, merely because a few Men are disobliged.

As for those who for a Course of Years concurr'd in every Measure with the Administration, whilst they had a Share in it, and afterwards continually opposed all Measures, even the very same Measures, when they had no longer a Share in it: Is it not reasonable to conclude, That whatever Rule they may follow, or have followed, in their Conduct, their Conduct is by no Means such, as ought to induce others to admire or follow it or them.

It were greatly to be wished, that all deserving Men were employed, if not equally to their Hopes, yet, at least, equally to their Merits. But as this is impossible, there will be at all Times, and under all Administrations, Numbers of Men unpreferred who deserve to be preferred: Such Men will be always apt to be uneasy and complaining; and without considering that, from the Nature of Things, there must be eternally many in their Circumstances, even where no Industry or Arts are used to keep them there, they will still be blaming those who are where they would be. Nor will a Man, who aims at a Place, think too favourably of one who is already in it; but, perhaps, be likely enough to find superior Virtue and Sufficiency in himself.

Thus the Enmity and Discontents begin, and thus they are carried on; with loud Complaints, and Appeals to the People. For, as such Emulation never owns its real Grievs and Aims, it forthwith and constantly covers itself under *Zeal* for Liberty and the Publick: Names which, even when they are most abused, never fail to captivate the Crowd. Whoever sounds these Names most loudly, is judged to have most Publick Spirit: And as any Man may do so, let his Principles, his Morals, or his Meaning, be

ever so bad, a very bad Man may pass, and has often passed, for a very good Patriot.

MOST of those who have established Publick Slavery, have done it under the Pretence and Banners of Liberty. Who courted the Populace more than *Pisistratus* and *Cæsar*? Who was a greater Commonwealth-man than *Oliver Cromwell*?

WHOEVER would aspire to *Tyranny* must cry Liberty: Nor is there, at this Day, a more effectual Way of serving the Cause of the Pretender, than by frightening People with the Danger of their Liberty from the present Government; though there cannot, possibly, be greater Antipathy between any two Things upon Earth, than between his Cause and that of Liberty. Yet so it is, that there are not a few, who in wishing for the Pretender, faulty that they wish well to Liberty; and believe, that whatever thwarts his Interest, promotes Slavery; and that, therefore, they are now in a State of Slavery.

WHAT can be more gross than such Notions? And do any Part of the Brute Creation judge so ill in what so nearly concerns them? But the Judgment of Men given up to Delusion, is worse than none; and it were better for them if they had nothing but meer Instinct to guide them. His pretended Father lost his Realm, by claiming a Title to abolish all our Liberties, Civil and Sacred, by setting up open Tyranny, as the inseparable Prerogative of his Crown; and under him the very Name of Liberty was deemed *Sedition* and *Treason*.

UPON this Foot the Jacobites in general asserted his Right, and after him that of his pretended Son, and arraigned the Revolution as an Usurpation, during all the Reign of King *William*, and that of Queen *Anne*. Unlimited *Passive Obedience*, Uninterrupted *Hereditary Right*, with the Absolute Unlawfulness of Resistance, upon any Pretence, or any Provocation, or any Cruelty or Tyranny whatsoever, were then their favourite and their constant Themes. But as in Opposition to such execrable and poisonous Tenets, or rather such pernicious Nonsense and Phrenzy, it became necessary to defend and explain the Nature of Liberty and Civil Government: These Defenses and Explanations were so strong and clear, as utterly to banish those impious and pestilent Notions.

THE Method of Attack is therefore changed, and now the Cry of Liberty is turned against the Essence and Possession of Liberty. Nor can there be so powerful an Engine contrived for the Destruction of Liberty, as Liberty itself. Thus the Tribunes of the People at *Rome*, under colour of redeeming them from their Slavery to the Senate (the most popular Pretence in the World!) often made them Pools and Slaves to themselves.

WHEN therefore the People are misled, 'tis but Justice, and indeed every Man's Duty to tell them so, and to convince them that they are. If the People are fond of Liberty, as I hope they are and ought to be, let them ask the Writers, or the Agents for the Pretender, whether their Master disowns the Government and Pretensions of King *James*; disowns his Claim to unbridled Rule, or rather Tyranny; his Attempt to reduce all Law and Property to the wanton Disposition of his mere Will and Pleasure, and his actually doing so, till he was by mere Force and Fear, driven at once from his Barbarian Misrule and his Kingdoms? If he defend King *James* as a rightful Ruler, and these his Acts of Usurpations as rightful Measures; then 'tis manifest that one Tyrant wants to succeed to another. If he disown King *James*, and declare for Conformity to the Laws, he is by these very Laws excluded, and we are already governed by our own Laws, faithfully executed by a Prince who claims no dispensing Power, nor any other Authority but what they give him. Nor were we ever so destitute of Rulers, and our Circumstances ever so desperate, should we have recourse to *Rome* for One nursed in an Antipathy to our Religion and Liberties, and to the very Being of our Constitution.

THE People, if they had common Attention, must consider it as a downright Insult upon them, as 'tis upon common Sense, to write for Liberty in order to serve the Pretender. This is sovereign Impudence and Contempt; 'tis cheating them like Children, and making them notorious Dupes, with design to make them wretched Slaves. The smallest Reflection

will convince them of this their vile Usage from the Emisaries of the Pretender. Let such Emisaries, if they can, reconcile the Interest of the Pretender to that of the People, whom they would thus cheat and abuse, or to that Liberty which they thus misapply and profane.

It is equally easy to give an Answer to angry Men and Writers of another Party, I mean such as are well-affected to the Government, but prejudiced to some who administer it, and loud in the Cry of Liberty, as if it were declining, or rather hastening to perish.

I believe they can hardly shew, that in any Country, or at any Time, publick Liberty prevailed more, or so much: There are no Attacks upon the Lives of Men, not even of the most obnoxious Men, none upon their Properties, none upon their Consciences; no Persecution in the Church, no Inquisitions in the State; no monstrous Fines, no illegal Imprisonments, no barbarous Punishments.

WHAT Period in our History, or in any History, can vie with this? What Commonwealth, ancient or modern, ever allowed such Latitude to the Tongues, and Pens, and Actions of Men? Or what Monarchy, past or present, but our own, would bear any Part of such Latitude.

Is ever Liberty reigned, she reigns now: So much Liberty we never did enjoy; and as less we ought not, so I doubt more we cannot. So much Liberty, so much Security, hardly leaves any plausible Scope for Factions and Discontents, though these are what much Liberty seldom fails to produce, as any great Good hardly comes unattended with some Evil; and though Factions, and popular Discontents are great Evils, always hurtful to Society; often mischievous, sometimes fatal, 'tis better they should continue, or even increase, than popular Liberty be hurt or abridged. I question whether there were ever fewer Materials for popular Uneasiness and Complaint, or ever so few for popular Rage and Clamour. From many Difficulties and Embroilments abroad, occasioned by many Causes and Misfortunes, perhaps too from some Mistakes, we are in a general Pacification with all the World; our publick Debts, another heavy Misfortune, are in a certain Way of being discharged; with the Payment of our Debts, our Taxes will cease, at least abate. Our Fleet, the Glory and Bulwark of England, is in a noble Condition, and more powerful than any upon Earth, perhaps than all upon Earth. The Lowness of Interest shews the Plenty of Money, and the Prosperity of our Trade, and the rising Price of Land increases the Wealth of the Land-holder.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, May 23. Since my last arrived the *Fame* Kingsley, from Scanderoon; and the *Betty*, Hogg, from Barbary.

HOME PORTS.

Penzance, May 22. Arrived the *Gaylard*, Purnello from Oporto for London.

Falmouth, May 23. This Day arrived the *King George* Packet, Uring, in 15 Days from Lisbon. Remain the *Expedition* Packet, Clies, for Lisbon, and the *Eagle* Packet for Corunna. Wind W.

Dartmouth, May 24. Yesterday sailed the *Weston's* Adventure of Pool, Weston, for Cork and Newfoundland. Wind E.

Pool, May 25. Yesterday came in here the *Jolliff's* Adventure, of and for this Port, Jolliff, from South Carolina.

Deal, May 26. Wind N. The *Eagle*, Cathcart, is sailed for Jamaica and Campechy. Came down and sail'd thro' the *Hudson's* Bay, Spurrel; the *Seahorse*, Middleton; and the *Mary*, Coats, for *Hudson's* Bay. No Ship in the Downs.

Gravesend, May 26. Passed by the *St. Johannes*, Hans Angle, from Norway.

L O N D O N.

The Hon. *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; will be in Town the latter End of next Week, from his Seat in Norfolk, where he has been for some Weeks past. Yesterday

Yesterday Mr. Cook, who kept Cook's Coffee-house in Piccadilly, and Mr. Anthony the Black, both famous for Sounding and Teaching the French Horn, went down the River to divert Madam Sam-brooke and her Sister, and several other Ladies that were in a Barge, with that Musick; but going thro' Bridge, the Boat that the Musicians were in run against the Stern of the Ladies Barge, by which the said Cook and Anthony, and another Man, were unfortunately drowned, to the great Loss and Grief of their Families.

Yesterday the Lords of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, held a Committee in the Council-Chamber in the Cock Pit, Whitehall. After which the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor set out for his Seat at Carlhaston in Surrey.

The Right Hon. the Lord Privy-Seal, for his Seat at Hogmagog-Hills, near Newmarket.

And his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for his Seat at Claremount in Surrey, till after the Holidays.

This Day also the Lord Harrington goes to his Seat at Peterham in Surrey, with several Persons of Distinction.

And the Lord Burlington and his Lady to his Lordship's Seat at Chiswick.

Yesterday in the Evening, Mr. Cox, of Cork-street, Burlington-Gardens, was marry'd to Miss Ann Berkley, Daughter to the Lord Berkley, at her Father's House at Chelsea, by the Bishop of Glouc-ester.

On Wednesday last died at his House at Roxford, near Hertford, Mr. Nathaniel Brasley, formerly an eminent Banker in Lombard-street.

The same Evening died Mr. Christopher Astley, a very wealthy Comb-maker, at his House in Bishopsgate Street.

Yesterday 29 Prisoners were tried at the Old Baily, two whereof were capitally Convicted, viz. John Symonds, for sending a Threatening Letter to Mr. Robert Manning, and Charles Rogers, for robbing William Bassindine on the Highway.

Fourteen were cast for Transportation, and 13 Acquitted.

Westminster, May 28. 1737.

The ASSIZE of BREAD, As set by the Worshipful ALEXIS CLAYTON, Esq; Deputy-Steward.

lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
10 07 07 White	6d. 04 02 12 Wheat
0 11 02 Wheat	Loaf 15 09 00 Household
Loaf new	12d. 08 05 08 Wheat
to weigh	Loaf 11 03 15 Household
0 14 13 White	
0 06 04 Wheat	18d. 12 08 03 Wheat
Loaf	Loaf 16 10 15 Household

It is also Ordered, that the Bakers within this City and Liberty do not for the future make any Half-quartern Loaves.

And whereas it is enacted, That all Bakers shall and may, after Sept. 2. 1715, make, bake, sell, and expose to Sale, Peck, Half-Peck, or Quarter Loaves, so as the same are made and sold, both as to Weight and Price, in Proportion to the Assize-Table, according to which they are ascertain'd as follows:

lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
Peck Loaf 17 06 02	Quarter Loaf 04 05 08
Half Peck 08 11 01	

By the Court, HART.

N.B. The Price of the Half Peck fine Wheat, according to the present Assize, is Twelve Pence Half-penny, and so in Proportion.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	9 54	10 30

Bank Stock 147 to 3-8ths. India 181 1-half. South Sea 103 1-half to 5-8ths. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths to 111. New ditto, 112 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 106 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 116 5-8ths. Royal Assurance 112 to 1-4th. London Assurance 14 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 7 1 to 12. Old ditto 6 1. 17 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 4 1. 2 s. to 4 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 1. Prem. Salt Tallow 1 to 4 1-half Premium. English Copper 2 1. 12 s. Prem. Welsh ditto, 14 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders; 1-half per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3 1-8th to 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 12 1.

To be Sold,

TWO Freehold Estates, the one being a complete Farm of 32 l. per Annum, lying at Ewhurst in the County of Suffex, in Possession; and the other consisting of a Molety of several Farms, left to several Tenants at 123 l. 5 s. per Annum, lying at Headstone within ten Miles of Maidstone, and at Cranbrook, both in the County of Kent; in Reversion after the Death of a Person aged 45 Years, on both which Estates are considerable Quantities of Timber; Particulars whereof may be had at James Flower's Chambers, in Pump-Court, Middle-Temple.

This Day is Published,
(Price One Shilling)

THE First Epistle of the Second Book of HORACE.

Imitated by Mr. P O P E.
No Rubrum, pingui donatus Murex! Hor.
Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paten-Noster-Row.

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THE Philosophical WORKS of FRANCIS BACON, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Alban's, and Lord High Chancellor of England,

Methodized and made English from the Originals.

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With References from one Part of the Work to another where the same Subject is treated; so as to make the Whole a Comment upon itself.

To which is prefixed, A summary View of the Author's LIFE, and a Glossary or Explanation of certain Philosophical Terms either Invented or Used by him in a New Sense.

With TWO APPENDICES; to shew how advantageously the great Designs of the Author may be at present executed from the Lights struck out by him, even in the Works he left unfinished.

Illustrated with useful Tables of Contents to each Volume; particular Prefaces to the principal Pieces; and a copious INDEX to the Whole.

By PETER SHAW, M. D.

N. B. The following Extracts from the General Preface, will give a brief Account of this Undertaking.

The Design of these Volumes, is, To give a Methodical English Edition of Lord Bacon's Philosophical Works, fitted for a commodious and ready Perusal. — All the Author's Pieces originally written, or by himself translated into Latin, are here new done from those ORIGINALS, with Care all along to collate his own English with the Latin, where the Pieces were extant in both Languages. The Method observed, is that of a kind of open Version, which endeavours to express in Modern English, the Sense of the Author, clear, full, and strong, tho' without deviating from him, and, if possible, without losing any of his Spirit, Force, or Energy. — Regard has been had to omit none of the Philosophical Matters; but only certain personal Addresses, Compliments, Exordiums, and the like, the Reason and End of which no longer subsist.

Printed for D. Midwinter, A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch, J. and J. Pemberton, R. Ware, C. Rivington, J. and P. Knapton, J. Bartley and J. Wood, T. Longman, F. Clay, A. Ward, and R. Hett.

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The Life and Adventures of a late French Nobleman. Written by himself after his Retirement, and digested by M. de St. EVREMOUD. The Third Edition.

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Who can tread sure on the smooth slippery Way?
Pleas'd with the Passage, we slide swiftly on,
And see the Dangers which we cannot shun. DRYDEN.

N. B. This is the Book recommended by Sir RICHARD SNEYD, in the Guardian, No. 150. and from which the Adventure inserted in that Paper is transcribed.

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By Mr. OLDYS.

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V. A Collection of VOYAGES and TRAVELS, in Six Vols. Folio, with a great Number of Copper-Plates, curiously engraved.

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VI. Mr. WOOD'S SURVEY of TRADE; with Considerations on our Money and Bullion. The 2d Edition, 8vo. Pr. 5 s.

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To Sold by Auction,

By Order of the Assignees in a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded against Sir JOHN ELLISTON, Druggist and Haberdasher, on Wednesday the first of June, at the Mansion-House at Green-street Green (in the Parish of Darent, near Dartford in Kent)

ALL the Household Furniture, Pictures,

Machine-Chariot and Harness, Utensils in Husbandry, Gardening, Brewing, Distilling, Snuff-making, and Brick-making; consisting of Variety of useful Furniture, Waggon, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Harnesses, Saddle and Draught Horses, a Mare and Colt, Cows, Calves, Corn, Hay, a Snuff-Mill, Stove and Sifters, Fir-Wood, Bats, and a large Quantity of new Bricks, with Variety of other Effects in Husbandry and Gardening, &c. The Whole to be sold in one Day.

The Goods and Stock to be view'd on Monday the 30th of May, to the Time of Sale, which will begin at Eleven o'Clock precisely.

CATALOGUES will be delivered gratis the Days of Viewing at the Place of Sale, and at the George Inn at Dartford, on Saturday the 28th Instant; and at Mr. Jos. Hamilton's Up-holder, at the Three Chairs in West-Smithfield.

WHEREAS T. C. about 16 Years of

Age, very thin and long Visag'd, very much pitted with the Small Pox, and stammers in his Speech, abjured himself from his Master's Service on Saturday the 28th Instant, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon: He had on a brown Dragoon Coat, with Plate Buttons, and a brown, natural Wig, and was seen afterwards to ride away on a bright, Bay Gelding, with a Star in his Forehead, a black Mare, and black Smith Tail, about 13 Hands and a half High, very fat, and a new Saddle and Bridle: He had with him a Bank Note for 10 l. 10 s. No C 104, payable to Christopher Whicote, Esq; or Bearer, dated April 21, 1737, (Payment of which is due at the Bank.) If he will return to his Friends by this Day Evening, he will be kindly received; or whoever secures him, and gives Notice to Mr. Woodward, Attorney at Law, in St. Christopher's Church-yard, London, shall receive Five Guineas Reward, and reasonable Charges.

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Particularly of the Battles and Encounters of

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Mulhausen 1674	Landen, or 1694	Calcinato 1706
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With the Characters, Enterprises, and Military Conduct of the said Generals; as also of the Marshal de Turenne, the Prince of Conde, the Duke of Luxembourg, Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough.

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